THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 29, 1845. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

welve months ago, and the dent of the United States." The stone which thigs had rejected, near twelve months ago, as cannot rejuce at, the will of the people.

ders of the whig party, to contrast their vaunting The 4th of July, 1776, proclaimed the of the constitution to make him the President the United States! And now, instead of preagain "mending his fences"-but moralizing mutability of fortune, like the eloquent

when the wing ore on the last of May, flushed with hope, nay, ore on the last of May, flushed with hope, nay, ore on the last of May, flushed Mr. Clay by clamation as their presidential candidate. It was serived with enthusiasm by the whigs everywhere, ad by none with a more confident air than by their resolutions of the American Congress. A few of large the grain in this city. It proclaimed to the country, again in this city. It proclaimed to the country, against the pricks, but their resistance will have to yas the agrand flourish of trumpets, his undoubted uccess. The National Intelligencer of May 2, 1844, has the following:

"We entertain no faith in particular days for the access plichment of certain undertakings—imputing neither go

efore Congress and the country, calls forth sungent animadversions of the whig organ.

hetic inspirations of the whig melodists:

the morning of the great ratification conventies of Vermont, as they marched in grocession, sular air a very animating song in which the filtyme was already embodied. We copy a

hi' the 'Yankee boys' are wide awake, they come from hill, from valley, and hake, that the song they sing both night and day s'clear the track for Henry Clay!" Harrahi harrahi 'Vermont is rising, Harrahi harrahi 'Vermont is rising, Harrahi harrahi 'Vermont is rising, For Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen." same system of pronunciation are the foll-fartford Courant:

The great whig army's organizing
Under Clay and Frelinghuysen;
Don't you hear the bugle's blast',
Don't you see the bugle's blast',
Don't you see the banners fly!
The great whig army's driving past;
Hurrah for clay may a driving yast;
Hurrah for clay are agonising.
Because of Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Hurrah for Clay the people shout,
And Frelinghuysen too, &c., &c."

tion at Baltimore) with as much surprise as (we this reunion; and we carnestly recommend their ex-dare say) the fortunate gentleman himself will, they ample to the imitation of the republicans in every

low (Mr. Polk) with what grace they can." They to destroy us. Let us have the wisdom will see, too, with what grace and ability he will spirit to disappoint and descat them. urn some wisdom from the peat-let the can produce. Let them now judge Mr. Polk fairly by his own acts, and not by their own heaty anticipations. They should at least respect, if they

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

This day, so hallowed to the memory of the Ar ace of the people in the judgment of the ble, by the memorable events of the last anniversary. tions in May, 1844, with the reality in 1845.

United States to be a "free, sovereign, and indections in May, 1844, with the reality in 1845.

United States to be a "free, sovereign, and indections of that region. Should be make any detachment people." The 4th of July, 1843, has united states on the perfect of the perpose of making a more thorough examined the pendent people." us with the republic of Texas, and enlarged the "area of freedom," by extending its boundaries to ng in the White House, with the proud air of the Rio Grande. A friend, who does not sepire to ment will pursue a route which will hardly render rial authority which he would have assumed, the ancient reputation of a sybil, a soothesyer, a shades of Ashland-we will not fortune-teller, a necromancer, or an astrologer, nor us the propriety of illustrating the day, by selecting it as the period for carrying out the new and memorefler over the ruins of Palmyra.

When the whig convention assembled in Baltirable event of annexation; and, for this purpose, an
article appeared in the "Union" which ran in the

but it has come to pass as he set it down for us before the receipt of President Jones's celebrated coss of active restoration. We do not lack enter proclamation, (received in Washington, June 2,) Texas, to meet on the memorable 4th. He assures us that he had received no hint of President entirely destitute of patriotism." Jones's designs, but that it was the result, on his part, of a mere random solicitude that everything connected with this great measure might serve to consecrate the day, now and forever, in the hearts of the American people. He gives President Jones due credit for the thought.

It is even so. What was then a bare prediction

on paper, is now a bright reality. Texas is now admitted into the Union, beyond the contingency of doubt or fear; and the Fourth of July is the day to which belongs the still further renown of having

Nor will those, who have sometimes been term ed our "natural enemies," and who look with seared eye-balls upon all our movements-we mean the people of Great Britain-have less reason to regard that day with increased interest than ourselves works upon their memories, in the burning language of the revolution. One would be inclined to think, But, as if not content with the fruits of this terrible "first lesson," Old England was again induced to exher unwarrantable interference, and the machinery of diplomatic ingenuity, to touch the spring of men and things on this side of the ocean, as she is accustomed to do upon the ether. Jealous of the constantly expanding power and greatness of the United States, this assuming nation has been bold enough to send agents upon our own continent, with full authorized to employ all their resources of chicanery and cunning in a vain attempt to the wart our government in the pursuit of its own wise and patriotic policy. But, in all these kind offices, we congratulate our country that John Bull has himself been signally disappointed. Neither the insidious offer of a recognition of Texian independence on the part of Mexico, on or the dexterous offices of France and England to aid in securing the been, which Texas had long before purchased in blood as an inalienable rightness and the many of the sinews of overtaxed industry at home, nor the false and dismal colorings by which her artful limners sought to bedaub and be cloud our proposition, nor the too-glaring evidences of against the indomitable energy and stern resolves of a continuation of the sinews of overtaxed industry at home, nor the false and dismal colorings by which her artful limners sought to be dead band be cloud our proposition, nor the too-glaring evidences of against the indomitable energy and stern resolves of against the indomitable energy and stern resolves of the one cannot attempt to the description of the against the indomitable energy and stern resolves of the office of the other prostituded. Under no retrieve to the administration in the present country that John Bull has himself seen aignally disapports the democracy of Muskingum country, we constitue to the core in relation to employ the description of the administration; and the resolution in favor of the administration.

The democracy of Muskingum country, we can be again established.

The democracy of Muskingum country, we can be again es e rushes on, and brings with it the meeting of domestic treason, could avail a feather's weight "Baltimore democratic convention" on the against the indomitable energy and stern resolves of May, 1844. The National Intelligencer comes a free people. They had only to recur to the

For our own parts, we are very well content with schizm in our ranks. The whige will put us down the issue. It is now for the whig party "to awalif they can; and they calculate upon our dissensions

We understand that intelligence has been lately received in this city, from this interesting expedition of Captain Fremont, Lieutenant Abert, Lieutenant Peck, and about fifty hired men, with authority to it be found necessary. His general instructions are, so to time his operations as to bring in his party without neglecting any of the objects of the expedition; and, on arriving at Bent's fort, (which is a rest and refit,) he is authorized to make detache party may be in before the captain, as the detach-

another striking evidence of the recuperative energy, the great enterprise, and the resources of our countrymen. "We are recovering (says the writer) gradually from the effects of our late disastrous fire. The loss will be very heavy-some \$6,000,000 a few of the poorer clames have been injured. The los of life is the worst feature in such a calamity. It is a little surprising that the total annihilation of six millions of capital in one night should make no visible impression upon the financial condition of the market. The fact shows conclusively how firm in chants. The insurance companies will probably all pay their losses in full, and all but four will continue ments are to be made, consist mainly in governmen day that called into being. From the pen of the immertal Jerferroin, a united the learning of independence—the foliata subtath of our land, when millions of hearts direct the foliata subtath of our land, when millions of hearts direct the foliata subtath of our land, when millions of hearts direct the foliata subtath of our land, when millions of hearts direct the foliata subtath of our land, when millions of hearts direct the foliata subtath of our land, when millions of hearts direct the foliata subtath of our land, when millions of hearts direct the foliata subtath of our land, when millions of hearts direct the foliata subtath of our land, when millions of hearts direct with the foliata subtath of the foliata subtath of the more returned to the machiness of the money that defiance to the combines of words and treading the same road to freedom and to gradefur. Heaven bless the Union! And may we be able to say, as from the lips of inspiration, and in the mystic spirit of the holy wellock between man and woman. "those whom God hath joined together, let no man put saunder."

Our friend claims no credit for his prediction; but it has come to pass as he set it down for us a month will scarcely elopse before the three hundred It was thrown upon paper, and put forth a fortnight buildings, so suddenly swept away, will be in pro which called together the delegates of the people of lions to maintain our national rights in the West

> From the Zanesville (O.) Aurora, July 24. THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHARLESTON MER CURY AND THE ADMINISTRATION. A Washington city correspondent of the Charles on Mercury, writing under date of July 12, a A Washington city correspondent of the Challetton Mercury, writing under date of July 12, attempts to show up a terrible commotion in the ranks of the democratic party, with the deduction from his premises that breakers are ahead, upon which the administration must run. Among other symptoms of discontent, the writer is pleased to state that, at a democratic meeting in this (Muskingum) county, recently held to select delegates to the State convention, "resolutions proposing a vote of confidence in Mr. Polk's administration" were voted down by a very large majority.

first heralded its consummation.

What a field is here for reflection! How vastly are now the causes which have so long served to render this a day of rejoicing, increased and multiplied! It was enshrined in our inmost affections before, but now we have an additional cause for greeting its every anniversary as the grand jubilec of the nation.

Mr. Polk's administration' were voted down by a very large majority.

If all the symptoms of discontent which the Mercury's correspondent gathers together are as groundless as those in relation to our county meeting, then he had better be employed in some business more honorable and truthful than his present occupation; and a paper so respectable and influential as the Mercury ought not to permit one either so ignorant or uncandid as its correspondent a place in its columns.

gion who have recommendations on file at Wash ington, that it would be most unfortunate if they should receive appointments; but if they do, the President would not be to blame, but those who

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 29, 1845.

July 29, 1845.

Information has been received from the consul of the United States at Kingston, Jamaica, that, in consequence of a report being in circulation that the smallpox had been introduced into New York by some emigrants from Liverpool, vessels clearing from New York for Kingston will require clean bills of health, certified before H. B. M. consul, as the quarantine laws are rigidly enforced. The consul also advises that vessels clearing from any other port of the United States should be furnished with clean bills of health.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT James H. McBrine, register of the land office at pringfield, Missouri, vice Joel H. Haden, re-toved.

moved.

Nicholas R. Smith, receiver of public moneys
at Springfield, Missouri, vice George R. Smith, re
moved.

Peter Dixer, collector of the customs at Mar
blehead, Massachunetts, vice James Gregory, re

JOSEPH T. PEASE, collector of the customs

MEXICO AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

No. 12. It is presumed that no necessity exists to addu orther proof to establish the charge against Mexico, of being equally faithless in the fulfilment of he treaty engagements, or of the obligations imposed by the law of nations, and by the code of persona honor. Her highest functionaries have been shown to be guilty of an open disregard of truth, and of having resorted to the most contemptible and dis-graceful crimes known on the Old Bailey calendar. Should additional testimony be required to fill up the measure of official and national turpitude, ample materials exist in the archives of the board of con issioners: It there distinctly and repeatedly ap pears, that Mexico transmitted spurious and forged before it;-that her commissioners withdrew, from the public records of the board, and under false preits action;-that this was done against the remon strances of their colleagues, and in contempt of the decided objections of the American Secretary of State. These points, however, have been so frequently brought to the notice of Congress and the ation, that they must be familiar to all who have given any attention to the history of the relation between the two countries.

The far more important inquiry is, what is the

ourse which it becomes the right and the duty of the government of the United States to pursue i reference to the claims of our citizens upon that no tion? The question of duty has been long since settled. Without adverting to other instances in which it has been fully recognised by the govern ment itself, in the most solemn and authentic form reference to the very explicit language employed by Mr. Upshur in his despatch of July 25, 1843, may suffice: "The honor of the government is pledged to our own people for the diligent and propr prosecution of those claims. Mexico can no nger, consistently with her own honor, or the rights of our citizens, or what is due to this gov ernment, seek to delay the execution of what jus tice so plainly requires at her hands." "Atoneme should have been made long ago for the numerou and flagrant wrongs done by that power to citizens of this country. Unnecessary delays must not submitted to, nor will slight excuses be received." Two years have clapsed since this declaration

was made. "Unnecessary delays" have been "sub mitted to," and "slight excuses" have not been "re ceived," only because none, however slight, have been offered. Eighteen months have passed since Mexico has had in her hands a treaty sanctioned by the Executive and Senate of the United States, which falls short-very far short-of carrying out all the acninister who negotiated it, in several important particulars deviated from his instructions, and always The facts in relation to the resolution in our country meeting are these. Two or three individuals here (including the mover of said resolution) had been for some time previous to that meeting, and continue to be, under the management of the whigs and the whigs were then, and are now, using the name of the mover of the resolution to produce a difficulty in relation to the post office here. The resolution was offered to cover up the duplicity of the mover and his coadjutors, and was voted down as a rebuke to him and them. The meeting did pass, however, with a hearty good-will, the following resolution:

"Resolution:

"Resolut

before or since the time limited by the convention

me ranks on, and lurings with it the meeting of a "Distings with it the meeting of the control of the state o

thought proper to suspend all diplomatic relations between the governments, this branch of the case should be definitively closed. We can no longer call upon them for their quarterly instalments.

The second class comprehends cases which have been examined by the joint commission, and upon the one for allowing, and of the other for disallowing, and of the other for disallowing, have been fully given. The diplomatic intercourse between the two governments is closed, and the American Executive is in possession of ample materials upon which its judgment can be exercised. The views and opinions of the able men who represented the United States are before them; the objections of Mexico are fully stated. Both parties have been heard—so far, atleast, as the American commissioners can be understood as representing the claimants. Every solemnity has been observed—every objection heard; and the parties cannot but hope and expect that this government will recognise as final and conclusive the judgment of those whom they have invested with these high functions. So far as these cases have thus been acted on, the character of the claim ought to be considered.

The excitement growing out of the election of the excitement growing out of the excitement growing ou oDDS AND ENDS.

The contract for building the magnetic telegraph from Rochester to Lockport and Buffato has been sation settled definitively and forever. After Mexical on a pursued the course which it has been shown she has done—after she has abstracted from the archives of the convention the evidence upon which claims were sustained—she cannot, with any show of justice or reason, ask to be at liberty to compel the parties again to reproduce that testimony, and prove their cases over again. It is a received maxim of positive law in every community where law exists, that every presumption exists in odium spoliators. In every aspect in which the case can be viewed, Mexico occupies this position. She was the spoliator in committing the original wrong. She is the spoliator in withholding the evidence which she had solemnly promised to furnish, or in fabricating false testimony. She is the spoliator in appropriating to herself the very evidence which she had solemnly promised to furnish, or in fabricating false testimony. She is the spoliator in appropriating to herself the very evidence which had been produced to establish her responsibility.

C.

From the New Orleans Courier, July 19.

MR. BARTON.

We give the following letter from the gentlemen who, in behalf of their fellow democrats and their own, tendered a public dinner to Mr. Barton, with Fatio, of the revenue-cutter Crawford, now lying at Fatio,

We give the following letter from the gentlemer who, in behalf of their fellow democrats and their own, tendered a public dinner to Mr. Barton, with

sophistry with which this great national measure was resisted.

(In behalf of your democratic fellow-citizens,)
P. Soulé,
Mercier,
P. K. Wagner,
George Eustis,
George Dormeyr,
James Huie,
Thomas Shidell,
A. S. Lewis,
E. Montegut,
John L. Lewis,
D. Prieur,
W. F. Wagner,
John R. McMurdo,
E. W. Moise,
C. K. Johnson,
Theod. Montreuil.

NEW OBLEANS, July 11, 1845

New Obleans, July 11, 1845.

Gentlemen: Your kind note of yesterday, proffering me, in behalf of yourselves and my other democratic fellow-citizens, a public dinner at Lake Pontchartrain, has been received, and the honor designed me is most gratefully acknowledged and appreciated. Constrained as I feel myself most respectfully to decline the invitation, I must rely upon your considerate indulgence to receive my apology in kindness, and to make it acceptable to my fellow-citizens.

By this morning's mail, we received letters from Tallahasaee, from which we extract the following on dits:

MR. BARTON.

We give the following letter from the gentlemen who, in behalf of their fellow democrats and their own, tendered a public dinner to Mr. Barton, with his reply:

New Orleans, 10th July, 1845.

Dear Sir: Many of our fellow-citizens, your personal and political friends, on meeting you after your absence from the city, and anxious to greet your assence from the city, and anxious to greet your arrival with some public mark of respect, have designated us to invite your attendance at a dinner to be given at Lake Pontchartrain, at your earliest convenience.

The late annexation of Texas, without a dissenting roice, notwithstanding the untoward efforts of foreign diplomacy, while it gratifies our pride as Americans, in the proofs of wise, prudent, and determined councils of our government, necessarily calls to mind the efforts of one whose pen so powerfully contributed to spread light among our people on this subject, and to confound the ill-starred sophistry with which this great national measure was resisted.

Very respectfully, your friends and servants, (In behalf of your democratic fellow-citizens, P. Soulé, Alex. Walker, Mercier, John J. Ker, Mercier, D. Augustin,

Ossabaw Harbon.—We understand that Captain that is required.—N. Y. Tribune.

Ossabaw Harbon.—We understand that Captain that is required.—N. Y. Tribune.

Ossabaw Harbon.—We understand that Captain for the revenue-cutter Crawford, now lying at Montgomery, has recently examined the spacious harbon our coast at Ossabaw, and found, upon actual soundings, that the bar at that place has five fathous at high water, common tides, and from three fathous at high water, common tides, and from three fathous at high water, common tides, and from three fathous at high water, common tides, and from three fathous at high water, common tides, and from three fathous at high water, common tides, and from three fathous at high water, common tides, and from three fathous at high water, common tides, and from three fathous at high water, common tides, and from t

it is suffered to remain in its present unfortified condition.

By building a strong fort at this point, the seaboard of the South would be protected, and our own Savannah saved from capture and destruction by the enemy; which otherwise could not be done, as Fort-Pulaski, at the entrance of the Savannah river, although an excellent piece of work, both in design and execution, would prove insufficient for protection; for the simple reason, that the enemy would not think of entering our harbor at that point, eighteen miles distant from, and without any direct land communication with this city, when they could land their army in the largest vessels in the world at Ossabaw, within some eight or ten miles' march of our city, over a level and dry country, without hindrance.—Savannah Intelligencer.

RAILROADS. -On the 3d inst. a very large mee RAILROADS.—On the 3d inst. a very large meeting was held at Nashville, Tenn., on the subject of a railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, to connect with the Georgia and South Carolina railroads. The distance from Nashville to Chattanooga is 130 miles; thence through Georgia 226 miles, and South Carolina 204 miles—making 560 miles from Nashville to Charleston. Of this route, 330 miles are in process of construction, and nearly done. Dr. Overton addressed the meeting in a forcible and energetic manner, estimating the cost of the 130 miles in Tennessee at \$1,300,000 up to \$2,000,000. By this route, merchandise can reach Nashville, via Charleston, in 88 hours from New York. The fieling evinced on the occasion was such as to ensure the construction of the work.

While these movements are making in the Southwest, the people of Maine are pushing on the Port-

reither, of the roads belongs to her. Every rail-road laid down is a bond of union with the Canadas. The connexion will not be perfected, however, until British capital shall have added many magnificent works as a dowry to her daughter on her union with republicanism.—N. Y. Morning News.

works as a dowry to her daughter on her union with republicanism.—N. Y. Morning News.

Every year shows an increase in the culture of the sugar-cane throughout our State. For a long time after the introduction of this exotic, it was supposed that the cane could only flourish in our extreme southern border, where could be found a climate sufficiently warm to be congenial to a tropical plant. Experience has shown, however, that the crop can be raised to profit in a much hit her latitude than was at first supposed possible. We observe that the culture is gradually advancing, northwards. Formerly, the Point Coupée was the upper limit of sugar plantations; but the present season we are told that large crops are growing in the neighborhood of Alexandria, on Red river; and the cotton planters of Rapidea parish, many of them, are abandoning the old staple, and embarking extensively in the manufacture of sugar. How much farther north the culture may advance, experience alone can demonstrate. The plant has evidently a capability of adalatation to change of latitude. By slow degrees, it may undergo a process of acclimation, that will make the cane hardy enough to withstand the cold of regions farther north than Alexandria. Perhaps the whole of Louisiana may yet be found well adapted in climate to the plant. Supposing that the culture be confined to only two-thirds of the State, yet how ample and rich the sugar region we have here. The soil is the most fertile on earth, and sufficiently extensive, when brought under cultivation, to raise sugar enough for the consumption of the whole nation. When it is considered that in Texas we have annexed vast territories, reaching a lower latitude than Louisiana, and better suited in climate to the tion. When it is considered that in Texas we have annexed vast territories, reaching a lower latitude than Louisiana, and better suited in climate to the growth of tropical plants, some idea may be formed of the extent to which the culture is destined soon to be carried by American enterprise. It would not be hazarding much to say, that before the lapse of seven years, more sugar will be manufactured in the United States than is wanted for home consumption [N. O. Bulletin.

& W. T. B. S.—A public meeting of the Washington Temperance Beneficial Society will be held at their hall, on C street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Wednesday evening, (July 30th.) at 8 o'clock.

James Hoban, esq., and other distinguished advocates of the temperance cause, will address the audience.

dience.

The exercises of the evening will be enlivened with appropriate vocal music by the choir of the society.

Members of other societies, the public generally, and ladies particularly, are invited to attend.

By the president:

OSGOOD MUSSEY,

FOR SALE, 300 cords of best quality yellow pine wood. Also, hickory, oak, and anthresist coal; which will be delivered for cash on reasonable terms. PETER CASANAVE, 10th street and canal.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS.—The lates

T style just received, at the cheap cash store of
Sign of the large Black Boot, Pennsylvania av.,
two doors west of 4j street.

July 24

FIELD AND STAFF. Colonel J. E. Twiggs, 2d dragoons. Major T. T. Fauntleroy, Adjutant H. H. Sibley,

Adjutant H. H. Sibley,

Quartermaster—Captain O. Cross.
Commissary of subsistence—Brev.
Arnold, 2d dragoons.

Captains—W. M. Fulton, (B_i) C. Ker, (K_i) Seth Thornton, (F_i) C. A. May, (E_i) N. W. Hunter, (H_i) L. P. Graham, (D_i) W. J. Hardee,

Hunter, (H;) L. P. Gruham, (D;) W. J. Hardee, (C.)
First lieutenants—O. P. Ranson, (K;) A. Lowry, (B;) W. H. Saunders, (C;) Fowler Hamilton, (H;) O. F. Winship, (D.)
Second Lieutenants.—R. P. Campbell, (E;) William Steele, (H;) Lewis Neill, (B;) R. H. Anderson, (D;) George T. Mason, (C.)
Breet Steond Lieutenants.—J. H. Whittlesey, (D:) Augustas Cook, (F.)
First Lieutenant Juge, 2d dragoons, will be left in command of this post, in charge of the sick, &c., &c.,

Since the above was in type, we learn from the captain of the steamboat Champlain, that he took down and landed, on Sunday morning, at the mouth of Red river, a detachment of seventy-one men of the above regiment. They will join the seven companies at Fort Jesup, and proceed with them to Corpus Christi.

A detachment of one hundred dragoons, from Jefferson barracks, under the command of Lieut. Hamilton, came down on the Champlain, and landed at the mouth of Red river, on their way to Fort Jesup, en route for Texas.

[N. O. Jeff. Republican, July 22.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF ANNEXATION.—In another column will be found the official confirmation of annexation, by the unanimous consent of the Texian Congress. Thus is a measure consummated, which will add more to the durability, strength, and perpetuity of our Union, than any that has occurred since the purchase of Louisiana. This great measure presents an unanswerable argument against the hypochondriacal individuals who see no cheering ray in the future, but are always prophesying of anarchy and disunion. For here is a nation which had won and maintained its independence by its valor, which had taken its rank as one of the powers of the earth, and which had the natural resources and elements of becoming a powerful nation, knocking at our doors for admission, and admitted into the family of nations that constitute our glorious Union. How, then, can there be any danger of the dissolution of the Union? Does not this fact show that, if any State were out, she would immeof the dissolution of the Union? Does not this fact show that, if any State were out, she would immediately make application to be admitted into the Union? Therefore, there surely cannot be any danger that a State, being in, will ever desire to go out. Let our government be just—let it eachew all partial legislation, and our Union will continue happy, free, and independent, to the end of time. We never had any misgivings on that score, and now we are firmer in the faith than ever.—Missourian, July 14.

in the faith than ever.—Missourian, July 14.

New Mexico.—The Independence Expositor has a letter from Taos, New Mexico, of May 10. The writer says:

"Since I last wrote to you, Martinez, the late governor sent by Santa Ana to plunder New Mexico, has been removed from office by the new central administration, and has departed with one hundred thousand dollars in his pockets, the proceeds of a single year of extortion. Jone Charves, a clitzen at New Mexico, a clever and plausible man, is his successor. Charves is himself a friend of annexation to the United States, and such is now the general feeling amongst the wealthy and influential citzens, as has heretofore been the case with the general population.

eral population.

"The writer says that the cattle trade has been cattled destroyed by the Indians, that a few 'intelligent Americans' would soon rouse the inhabitant this assays in the neighbor. nd that the gold digging this see

By A. Green, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, the
31st instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., I shall sell on sistreet, near the corner of 11th street, at the residence of Mr. Girault, who wishes to leave the city,

dence of Mr. Girault, who wishes to leave the city, his entire household and kitchen furniture. I enumerate, in part—
Mahogany sideboards and bureaus
Dining, breakfast, and other tables
Cane-seat and other chairs, cane settee, &c.
Very fine mantel glass, girandoles, &c.
Carcel and other lamps
Parlor, passage, and stair carpets
Parlor and chamber curtains
Bedsteads, bels, and bedding
Andirons, shovel and tongs, and fenders
Toilet sets and crockery ware
Also, a lot of kitchen furniture not necessary to be enumerated

enumerated
Also, a good refrigerator.
Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$20, cash; over
Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$20, cash; over \$20, a credit of sixty days, for notes satisfactor endorsed, bearing interest.

Auctioneer

Auctioneer

July 29—2t

Ructioneer:

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION. On Tuesday, the 29th instant, I shall sell on the premises, at half-past 5 o'clock p. m.—
East half of Lot No. 1, in square No. 516, being the corner of I and 4½ streets north.

Lot No. 6, 7, 8, and 9, in square 642.

Lot No. 12, in square 31.

Lot No. 3, in square 23.

Sale to take place on the first named lot.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash; the balance in six and twelve months, for notes bearing interest.

A deed given and a deed of trust taken.

A. GREEN,

July 25-3t

The above sale is postponed until Friday, the lat of August, same hour and place.

A. GREEN, July 29-3t

NAILS, CHEESE, AND RUM.—
400 kegs Antietam Cut-nails, assorted
100 boxes New England Cheese, prime
30 bbis. New England Rum, pure.
Just received on consignment, and for sale at

semmes, Murray, & Semmes. July 23-3t

July 23—3t

RESH DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—F. W. FULLER has taken the store recently occupied by E. F. Buckingham, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street, and procured from the northern cities a full and complete assortment of fresh drugs and chemicals of the best quality.

Having had an experience of nine years in the drug business, more than three of which were spent in one of the best establishments in Philadelphia, where he enjoyed the benefit of the lectures of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, he is prepared to dispense medicines in the best manner. His, whole personal attention will be given to the compounding of physicians' prescriptions by night as well as by day, and all medicines will be put up with the greatest care and accuracy.

All the new preparations procured as soon as they appear.

June 30—3weo